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Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Internet address: http://www.bls.gov/ro3/home.htm

Thomas McGettigan

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN

INFORMATION: T

MEDIA CONTACT:

(215) 597-3282 Gerald Perrins (215) 861-5600 THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED

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## PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-ATLANTIC CITY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: FEBRUARY 2003

Retail prices in the Philadelphia area, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), rose 0.7 percent between December and February, following a 0.3 percent decrease in the previous two-month period, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that while increases in housing and transportation indexes led the rise, virtually all major categories had higher prices since December; only apparel prices were lower in February. The CPI-U for the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) was 2.5 percent higher in February 2003 than 12 months ago. (See table A.)

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City area, not seasonally adjusted

		~		~ ~	
		Change for tw	Change for		
		months ended	12 months ended		
Expenditure	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.	Feb.	
category	2002	2002	2003	2003	
All items	-1.3	-0.3	0.7	2.5	
Food & beverages	0.6	0.4	0.9	2.3	
Housing	-4.2	0.1	0.8	2.2	
Apparel	8.6	-9.1	-4.3	-5.8	
Transportation	0.3	0.0	1.2	4.7	
Medical care	0.7	1.2	1.0	4.4	
Recreation	0.3	-0.4	2.1	1.4	
Education & communication	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.1	
Other goods & services	-0.5	-0.3	0.8	3.8	
Special indexes:					
Energy	-3.6	1.4	5.0	16.1	
Commodities	1.4	-1.1	0.5	1.7	
Services	-2.9	0.2	0.8	3.0	

Following normal seasonal patterns, the housing index was up 0.8 percent over the last two months, due mainly to higher prices for shelter, in particular other lodging away from home including hotels and motels. Shelter prices, which include rent of primary residence, owners' equivalent rent of primary residence, lodging away from home, and tenants' and household insurance, rose 0.6 since December and were 3.2 percent higher over the year. The fuels and utilities index rose 2.5 percent over the last two months due almost entirely to increased prices for fuel oil and water and sewerage maintenance. Natural gas and electricity, two other components of the fuels and utilities index, moved in opposite directions since December. Natural gas prices rose 0.3 percent over the last two months and were 1.3 percent higher than last year, while electricity prices edged down 0.2 percent since December and were 0.5 percent below year-ago levels. Moderating the overall rise in the housing

index were lower prices for household furnishings and operations. The household furnishings and operations index fell for the fourth consecutive bimonthly period, down 5.5 percent since June. Due to the recent declines, prices were 6.2 percent lower than last year. The overall housing index rose 2.2 percent since February 2002.

The transportation index rose 1.2 percent over the last two months, due almost entirely to higher gasoline prices. The gasoline index, which is published monthly by the Bureau, jumped 7.0 percent in February, following a 2.2 percent increase in January. Due to price advances in 8 of the last 12 months, gasoline prices were 45.2 percent higher than last year—the largest 12-month increase since March 2000. Higher-priced airline fares also contributed to the recent advance in transportation prices. The overall transportation index was 4.7 percent higher than year-ago levels.

Food and beverages prices rose 0.9 percent since December, due in large part to higher prices for food at home. The monthly food at home index rose 3.8 percent in February, after falling 2.4 percent in January. The recent advance was the largest one-month increase since August 1973, but food at home prices were only 0.5 percent higher than last year, reflecting one-month declines in 7 of the last 12 months. Food away from home prices rose 0.8 percent since December and were 5.1 percent higher over the last 12 months. Moderating the rise in food and beverage prices were lower prices for alcoholic beverages, down 1.1 percent over the last two months and 0.9 percent over the year. Since last February, the overall food and beverages index increased 2.3 percent.

Due in part to higher prices for admissions, the recreation index rose 2.1 percent in February. Over the last 12 months, the index rose 1.4 percent. Medical care prices rose for the fourth straight bimonthly period, advancing 4.5 percent since June. Higher prices for medical care services, in particular professional services, were responsible for the recent rise.

Following two consecutive bimonthly periods of decrease, the other goods and services index, which includes tobacco and smoking products, personal care products and services such as legal, funeral, and laundry and dry cleaning services, rose 0.8 percent since December and was 3.8 percent higher over the year. The education and communication index edged up 0.3 percent in February due in part to higher prices for telephone services. Since last February, the index rose 4.1 percent.

The only major category to record lower prices between December and February was apparel, which fell 4.3 percent over the last two months following a seasonal 9.1 percent drop in December. Lower prices for women's dresses and footwear were mainly responsible for the recent decline. Due to declines in four of the last six bimonthly periods, apparel prices were down 5.8 percent over the year.

The energy index, which reflects monthly pricing for gasoline and household fuels, rose 3.8 percent in February, following a 1.2 percent rise in January. The February increase was due almost entirely to higher gasoline and fuel oil prices, as lower electricity prices were nearly offset by higher natural gas prices. Over the year, the energy index rose 16.1 percent—the largest 12-month increase in nearly three years.

In February, the CPI-U stood at 186.6 on the 1982-84=100 reference base, which means that a market basket of goods and services that cost \$100.00 in 1982-84 would have cost \$186.60 last month. The local Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers Index (CPI-W) rose 0.5 percent over the last two months and stood at 185.9 on the 1982-84 base. (See table 2.)

The Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-DE-NJ-MD, area includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania; Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties in New Jersey; New Castle County in Delaware; and Cecil County in Maryland.

Note: Local area indexes are by-products of the national CPI program. Because each local index is a small subset of the national index, it has a smaller sample size and is therefore subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than the national index. As a result, area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are quite similar. Short-term changes in local indexes may reflect strictly seasonal influences.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Indexes and percent changes for selected periods, Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted)

Expenditure category	Dec. 2002	Indexes Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Percent Feb. 2002	change Dec. 2002	from- Jan. 2003
All items (1967=100)	185.3 535.4	<del>-</del> -	186.6 539.0	2.5	0.7	<u>-</u> -
Food and beverages	173.6	_	175.2	2.3	.9	_
Food	173.2	_	175.0	2.5	1.0	_
Food at home	180.7	176.3	183.0	.5	1.3	3.8
Food away from home	158.8		160.0	5.1	.8	-
Alcoholic beverages	175.3	-	173.3	9	-1.1	-
Housing	186.6	_	188.0	2.2	.8	_
Shelter	224.3	224.2	225.7	3.2	.6	.7
Rent of primary residence (1) Owners' equivalent rent of primary	205.8	206.7	207.9	2.6	1.0	.6
residence (1) (2)	231.1	231.1	230.2	2.3	4	4
Fuels and utilities (3)	141.6	_	145.2	3.9	2.5	_
Fuels (4)	128.4	129.3	131.6	3.6	2.5	1.8
Gas (piped) and electricity (1)	143.9	144.0	143.9	.1	. 0	1
Electricity (1)	143.5	143.2	143.2	5	2	. 0
Utility natural gas service (1)	149.8	150.6	150.2	1.3	. 3	3
Household furnishings and operations	119.4	=	118.3	-6.2	9	=
Apparel	99.6	-	95.3	-5.8	-4.3	_
Transportation	158.2	_	160.1	4.7	1.2	_
Private transportation	155.1	_	157.0	5.2	1.2	_
Motor fuel	127.2	130.0	139.1	45.0	9.4	7.0
Gasoline (all types)	125.3	128.1	137.1	45.2	9.4	7.0
Gasoline, unleaded regular (5)	125.2	129.0	138.3	48.1	10.5	7.0
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade (5) (6)	122.4	124.3	133.2	44.2	8.8	7.2
Gasoline, unleaded midglade (5) (6)	117.6	119.6	126.8	40.7	7.8	6.0
	117.0	119.0	120.0	40.7	7.0	0.0
Medical care	333.9	-	337.1	4.4	1.0	_
Recreation (7)	106.8	_	109.0	1.4	2.1	_
Education and communication (7)	109.2	-	109.5	4.1	.3	-
Other goods and services	314.9	-	317.4	3.8	.8	-
Commodity and service group						
Commodities	145.8	-	146.5	1.7	.5	_
Commodities less food and beverages	128.9	_	129.2	1.5	. 2	-
Nondurables less food and beverages	139.5	_	140.8	6.1	. 9	_
Durables	115.8	_	115.0	-4.3	7	_
Services	226.5	-	228.3	3.0	.8	-
Special aggregate indexes						
All items less medical care	178.8	_	180.0	2.4	.7	_
All items less shelter	173.7	_	174.9	2.2	.7	_
Commodities less food	130.7	_	131.0	1.4	. 2	_
Nondurables	156.9	_	158.3	4.0	.9	_
Nondurables less food	141.9	_	143.0	5.5	.8	
Services less rent of shelter (2)	234.6	_	236.8	2.8	.8	
, ,		_		2.8		_
Services less medical care services	217.8	107 6	219.3		.7	2 0
Energy	126.1	127.6	132.4	16.1	5.0	3.8
All items less energy	193.4	_	194.1	1.6 1.4	. 4	-
All items less food and energy	199.0	_	199.4	1.4	. 2	_

<sup>1</sup> This index series was calculated using a Laspeyres estimator. All other item stratum index series converted to a geometric means estimator in January, 1999.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

<sup>3</sup> Revised index for Chicago-Gary-Kenosha: Jan. 2003=132.2.

<sup>4</sup> Revised index for Chicago-Gary-Kenosha: Jan. 2003=131.1.

<sup>5</sup> Special index based on a substantially smaller sample.

<sup>6</sup> Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.

<sup>7</sup> Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

<sup>-</sup> Data not available.

NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W):Indexes and percent changes for selected periods, Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted)

Expenditure category	Dec. 2002	Indexes Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Percent Feb. 2002	change Dec. 2002	from- Jan. 2003
All items	184.9 537.0	- -	185.9 540.0	2.5	0.5	-
Food and beverages Food	175.2 174.6 180.4 160.3 180.0	- - 175.6 - -	177.3 176.8 183.0 161.9 178.3	2.5 2.6 .5 6.1 4	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.0	- - 4.2 - -
Housing	188.3 228.7 205.8	- 228.8 206.7	189.2 229.7 207.9	1.9 2.9 2.6	.5 .4 1.0	- .4 .6
residence (1) (2)	205.5 141.4 127.2 143.2 143.5 149.8 117.9	205.5 - 127.9 143.3 143.2 150.6	204.7 144.2 129.5 143.2 143.2 150.2 117.0	2.2 3.1 2.6 .1 5 1.3 -6.9	4 2.0 1.8 .0 2 .3	4 - 1.3 1 .0 3
Apparel	100.8	_	94.7	-6.9	-6.1	_
Transportation  Private transportation  Motor fuel  Gasoline (all types)  Gasoline, unleaded regular (3)  Gasoline, unleaded midgrade (3) (4)  Gasoline, unleaded premium (3)	160.1 157.7 127.2 125.3 125.2 122.4 117.7	130.0 128.1 129.0 124.3 119.6	162.6 160.4 139.1 137.1 138.3 133.2 126.8	6.5 7.1 45.0 45.2 48.1 44.2 40.7	1.6 1.7 9.4 9.4 10.5 8.8 7.7	7.0 7.0 7.2 7.2
Medical care	326.0	-	329.4	4.6	1.0	-
Recreation (5)	106.6	_	108.1	2	1.4	-
Education and communication (5)	109.3	_	109.6	3.4	.3	_
Other goods and services	319.3	-	321.0	4.6	.5	_
Commodity and service group Commodities Commodities less food and beverages Nondurables less food and beverages Durables Services	150.4 133.5 140.0 121.0 226.2	- - - -	151.2 133.5 140.4 120.4 227.5	2.2 2.0 6.1 -4.4 2.7	.5 .0 .3 5	- - - -
Special aggregate indexes All items less medical care All items less shelter Commodities less food Nondurables Nondurables less food Services less rent of shelter (2) Services less medical care services Energy All items less food and energy	179.7 173.1 135.4 158.4 142.7 203.0 218.7 123.7 193.7	125.1	180.6 174.1 135.3 159.7 143.0 204.5 219.8 129.5 194.1	2.4 2.3 1.8 4.1 5.7 2.6 2.6 16.2 1.4	.5 .6 1 .8 .2 .7 .5 4.7 .2 1	3.5

<sup>1</sup> This index series was calculated using a Laspeyres estimator. All other item stratum index series converted to a geometric means estimator in January, 1999.
2 Indexes on a December 1984=100 base
3 Special index based on a substantially smaller sample.
4 Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.
5 Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.

<sup>5</sup> Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

<sup>-</sup> Data not available.

NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.